

# CENTRAL DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PLAN...

PREPARE...

PROTECT...

2002  
ANNUAL  
REPORT



[www.cdhd.org](http://www.cdhd.org)



# Central District Health Department Board Of Health



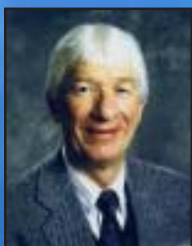
**Martin Gabica, M.D.**  
*Board Chair  
Family Practice Physician  
Representing Ada County  
(2006)*



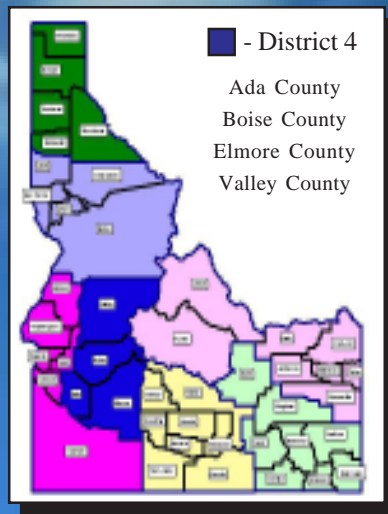
**David Bergh**  
*Trustee  
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Representing Elmore  
County  
(2006)*



**John Dyer**  
*Businessman  
Representing Boise County  
(2004)*



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(2005)*



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(2003)*



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*R.N., M.S.N., C.R.N.P  
Family Nurse Practitioner  
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(2007)*

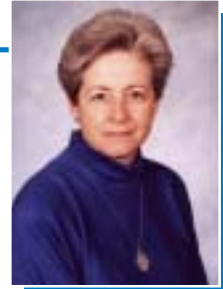


**Steven Scanlin, J.D.**  
*Attorney  
Representing Ada County  
(2005)*

**PLAN...PREPARE...PROTECT...**

## Message From The Director

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Dear Friends,

I am pleased to present the Central District Health Department's (CDHD) 2002 Annual Report. This year we've highlighted what we believe to be three essential values of public health, which is to Plan, Prepare and Protect the community's health and safety, in all that we do.

The events following September 11, 2001 taught us that public health has a role to play in assisting a community cope in an emergency, and it also demonstrated the urgent need to improve and strengthen public health's own ability to respond. We learned that no matter how vast the crisis may be, disasters are dealt with on a community level by local agencies and volunteers. So, in 2002, with the receipt of additional federal funding, CDHD joined health departments across the country in a national effort to expand the local public health system's ability to respond to an emergency, whether it is a manmade disaster such as a biological attack, or a naturally occurring disease outbreak. You can read more about our work in this area under the "Public Health Preparedness" section.

The greater emphasis given to planning, preparing and protecting the community in an emergency also bolsters our ability to respond to other public health issues, large or small. In the following pages you will read how the CDHD staff work to safeguard the health of the citizens of Ada, Boise, Elmore and Valley counties through direct medical and prevention services, by providing information about good health practices, and by serving as a resource for important health information.

From giving babies their first shots to helping teenagers make informed choices about sexual activity, delivering meals to home-bound seniors, to making sure the meals we eat at local restaurants are free from contamination and safe for your family to enjoy, public health is all about planning, preparing and protecting the health of our community.

As always, we value your opinions, and would appreciate any comment you'd like to share with us. Thank you for your interest in CDHD programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathy G. Holley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized 'K' and 'H'.

Kathy Holley  
Director

*"Health care is vital to all of us some of the time, but  
public health is vital to all of us all of the time."*  
— C. Everett Koop, MD, Former US Surgeon General

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### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

#### The goals of the PHP:

- *Develop and test a District preparedness plan and readiness assessment.*
- *Ensure the delivery of appropriate education and training to key public health professionals, infectious disease specialists, emergency personnel and other health care workers in preparation of a public health threat.*
- *Provide risk communication and dissemination of information to educate the public regarding public health threats.*
- *Provide and maintain effective communications connectivity to ensure a 24/7 flow of critical health information between public health departments, health care organizations, law enforcement, public officials and others.*
- *Develop and test epidemiological response plans that provide around-the-clock response to public health emergencies.*
- *Develop a plan to receive and manage items from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Strategic National Stockpile.*

The events following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 revealed that public health has a critical role to play in assisting a community cope before, during and after an emergency. These events also showed that there was a need to strengthen the ability of public health to respond to such crises.

In 2002, the CDHD joined health departments across Idaho and the country in a national effort to enhance public health's capacity to respond to emergencies, whether it is a manmade disaster such as a bioterrorist attack, or a naturally occurring disease outbreak.

The Office of Public Health Preparedness (PHP) was created in July 2002 through a grant from the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PHP works in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the state's six other public health districts, health care providers, disaster coordinators and emergency planning committees in Ada, Boise, Elmore, and Valley Counties. This collaboration will ensure a cohesive state-wide emergency response plan.



The CDC grant which funds the program focuses on six areas of development: Preparedness planning and readiness assessment, disease surveillance and epidemiology capacity, laboratory capacity, Health Alert Network and communications and information technology, and risk communication and health information dissemination.

By the end of 2002, the Public Health Preparedness team had already completed the development of a smallpox pre-event plan, and had begun working on several other planning documents required under the grant. These plans will be regularly tested in emergency drills.





## Environmental Health Services

*Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm - Ralph Waldo Emerson*

### Child Care Center Survey for Recalled Products



In 2002 the Office of Environmental Health Services was presented the award of Excellence from the Acting Commissioner of the Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission for initiating a program designed to find recalled products in childcare facilities. The new procedure incorporates an inspection for suspected recalled products with the routine childcare facility inspections. Previously around the country, surveys of recalled products were conducted by phone. This new procedure showed that a wide variety of recalled products have been present in several of our district's 800 facilities. The success of this inspection program has resulted in all seven of Idaho's health districts incorporating the procedure into their childcare inspections, and the Idaho Child Care Program has included a contract requirement that half of the childcare facilities inspected statewide will have a survey conducted. The Idaho Child Care Program and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare funded the project.

### Swimming Pools

Thousands of people who visit public swimming pools each year rely on the fact that these facilities are clean, safe and properly maintained. A pool that is not operated properly can create a risk to the public's health due to bacterial or chemical quality problems.

Environmental Health staff work closely with pool operators to ensure high standards of cleanliness and conduct annual inspections, which look for these key items:

- Does the pool have a certified operator who understands the basics of pool operation and has valid First Aid and CPR cards?
- Are lifeguards on duty when required by the regulations?
- Does the facility have appropriate life saving equipment and signage?
- Is the water clear enough to see the bottom in the deepest part of the pool?
- Is the bacterial quality acceptable?
- Is the disinfectant level adequate to make the water safe to swim in?

In 2002, the Idaho legislature redefined what a public swimming pool is for the purpose of regulation, resulting in a total of 184 swimming pools being de-regulated. The CDHD Office of Environmental Health Services continues to inspect 28 swimming facilities, such as city or recreation district pools, water theme parks and some geothermal pools. A listing of the inspected pools can be viewed on the CDHD website.



## PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*You may not realize it, but the work of Environmental Health Services impact each of us every day. How? When we eat at a restaurant, we know it has been inspected regularly for safety and cleanliness by Environmental Health staff. Our public pools and childcare facilities are clean and safe for our kids, thanks to inspections by Environmental Health specialists. Environmental Health staff monitor small public drinking water supply systems, sanitary landfills, and respond to requests for rodent, insect and vector control. We also vigorously conduct consumer product safety investigations. In short, many of the everyday things we enjoy are made safer, cleaner, and higher quality thanks to the work of Environmental Health.*

### 2002 at a glance Results of Childcare Facility Recall Surveys

Recalled or hazardous item found	#found
Cribs	14
Portable cribs or playpens with rotating top rails	19
Portable cribs or playpens with protruding rivets	21
Recalled infant swings	38
Unsafe infant swings	27
Nursery accessories	20
Ride-on battery powered vehicles	16
Toy basketball nets	37
Infant car seat carriers	25
Venetian blind cords	266
Drawstrings on clothes	6

# PROTECT

## Environmental Health Services

### Food Inspection Program

Central District Health Department enrolled in the Voluntary National Retail Food Regulatory Food Standards Program during the latter part of 2001. The standards required that a self-assessment be conducted on the existing food program in 9 different areas, such as knowledge and skills of the inspectors, investigation abilities, funding, and others. Enrollees were expected to meet a mini-

mum of two standards by the year 2010. The self-assessment was completed in 2002 and CDHD was among the few agencies to have already met two of the standards.

In 2002 the CDHD received a \$28,830 grant from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to fund a pilot program designed to help restaurants monitor and control their food cooling and cold holding procedures. The CDHD has purchased a number of food temperature log-

ging devices, which are being loaned initially to 30 food establishments so they can monitor and record the temperature of various foods during the cooling process. The recorded data is downloaded into a computer and a report determines whether changes to the cooling and storage procedures are needed. CDHD staff will be working with food operators to ensure any adjustments are made to bring the facility into compliance.

### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*Assistance comes in many forms, and sometimes in unexpected ways. We know our WIC staff provides nutrition education and food assistance to clients as a part of their job, but sometimes the help they provide comes directly from their own hands and heart. Our WIC staff see clients who come to our offices hungry, and who gratefully accept a snack from a caring staff member. There are Moms who can't afford diapers, and a young couple who waited outside our offices for hours in the cold and dark for a ride home that never came. WIC staff was there to help each of these folks in whatever small way they could. And while providing these personal kindnesses is not part of the "official" job duties of a WIC representative, they surely embody the characteristics of the type of caring people we are proud to say work here.*

#### 2002 at a glance - WIC

WIC Unduplicated # of clients - 10,406  
(2947 women, 2325 infants and  
5134 children 1-5 years)  
Food packages issued - 60,492

### Women, Infants & Children (WIC)

*Nothing you do for children is ever wasted - Garrison Keillor*

The Women, Infants, and Children supplemental nutrition program helps pregnant women, new mothers and young children eat well and stay healthy. At-risk clients receive the following at no cost:

- Healthful foods like milk, eggs, cheese, cereal, juice, beans, peanut butter
- Health screenings including height, weight and low hemoglobin level suggestive of iron deficiency anemia
- Iron-fortified infant formula
- Nutritional information including individual education and counseling, nutrition handouts, videos, newsletters and recipes

WIC services also include information and referral to other programs that can assist the family, breastfeeding information and support and assistance from nutrition experts.

In 2002, in spite of a 17.8 percent reduction in district funding to the program, District 4 WIC provided 60,492 food packages to clients and accomplished the following:

- Relocated the clinic at Mountain Home Air Force Base (MHAFB) to newly remodeled offices in February.
- Began using an Autodialer computer calling system to provide appointment reminder calls to our Boise County and MHAFB clients, which increased the number of appointments kept.
- Offered individual education appointments instead of group classes (except for breastfeeding classes in Boise) to better accommodate clients' schedules.
- Continued to improve our service by using a new on-line scheduling system for client appointments.
- Offered Rock and Relax tents at the Western Idaho State Fair in August and at the Mountain Home Air Force Appreciation Days in September 2002.



4 PREPARE

## Office of Epidemiology & Surveillance

*In the field of observation, chance favors only the prepared minds.*  
— Louis Pasteur, 19th Century French Scientist

**E**pidemiology's roots go back to 1854 during a severe cholera outbreak in London. Dr. John Snow, a local physician, observed that cases of cholera occurred mainly among people who had consumed water from a pump on Broad Street, which drew its water from the contaminated Thames River. Snow asked for the pump handle to be removed which stopped people's access to the water, and within a few days the epidemic subsided. The Broad Street pump came to symbolize the origin of modern epidemiology.

Whether a disease is naturally occurring, like cholera, or manmade, such as an act of bioterrorism, the role of the epidemiologist is to figure out where the disease came from and limit its spread.

CDHD operates under a team concept which enables the epidemiology staff to work with the immunization, nursing and environmental health staffs on programs which prevent or interrupt the spread of disease. In 2002 the epidemiology staff also began working closely with the

new Public Health Preparedness program to ensure an active surveillance system capable of quickly and efficiently identifying and containing an outbreak that might include smallpox, plague or other biological weapons. As part of this process, a **Health Alert Network System** was developed to ensure rapid dissemination of up-to-date medical information to front line health care providers.

In 2002 the Office of Epidemiology & Surveillance began working with St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center on a syndromic surveillance pilot project. This project gave CDHD the ability to monitor emergency room visits with a delay of 24 hours or less. Epidemiology staff also attended the nation's first national syndromic surveillance conference in New York City. The technology and systems being developed at CDHD puts our district on par with large health departments such as New York City and Salt Lake City.

### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*On December 3, 2002 the infection control department of a local hospital reported two cases of salmonella to Central District Health Department. The next day a third case was reported. By the end of the day, CDHD epidemiologists had determined that the first two cases had eaten at a common restaurant, and the third case was quickly tied to the same establishment.*

*CDHD's epi team comprised of communicable disease epidemiologists, environmental health specialists, the public information officer and administration went into action. As epidemiologists increased surveillance and investigated all reported gastrointestinal illnesses, environmental health staff worked with the restaurant. The PIO assisted in informing medical providers and the community via the media.*

*A total of 19 cases of Salmonella Enteritidis were identified and through classic epidemiologic "sleuthing," we were able to determine that undercooked eggs, cross contamination and inadequate employee hand washing and glove use contributed to the outbreak. This outbreak had the potential to be much larger. However, strong relationships with partners in the medical community, laboratories and food industry led to early resolution of the problem.*

### 2002 at a glance Cases reported to CDHD Office of Epidemiology:

Salmonella - 55  
Campylobacter - 63  
Giardia - 51  
E. coli O157:H7 - 6  
Pertussis (Whooping Cough) - 6  
Hepatitis A - 3  
Tuberculosis - 4  
Chlamydia - 891  
Gonorrhea - 27  
Syphilis - 7  
Rabid Bats - 11  
Refugees screened - 171



# PROTECT



## Office of Community Health Promotion and Education

*Education is for improving the lives of others and for leaving your community and world better than you found it.” – Marian Wright Edelman, founder - Children’s Defense Fund*

### Child Passenger Safety

Central District Health is the lead organization for Treasure Valley Safe Kids. Partners from local hospitals, law enforcement, fire departments, Salvation Army, Head Start, and the community have received training as Certified Child Passenger Safety Technicians. The trained coalition members provide car seat check ups throughout the district and new low cost car seats to many clients.



### Asthma

The Central Idaho Asthma Coalition is headquartered at Central District Health. The mission of the group is to impact asthma through education. The coalition meets quarterly and members represent local hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, American Lung Association, pharmacies, health advocates, asthma patients, parents and child care providers.

### Cholesterol Screening

It’s estimated that more than 140 million Americans have high or borderline high blood cholesterol levels. High cholesterol can clog your arteries, increasing your risk of heart attack and stroke. In response,

CDHD hosts a low-cost cardiac risk profile and cholesterol screening each month. In 2002, more than 3,000 people participated in screening at worksites and at the CDHD.

### Diabetes Awareness

Foot problems are a common issue for people with diabetes. The Central District Health Department recommends that people who have diabetes receive a thorough foot exam at least annually. CDHD works closely with a coalition of diabetes educators to train area health care providers on diabetic foot exams. Getting flu and pneumonia vaccines are other healthy lifestyle behaviors promoted to people with diabetes through media, health programs and screenings.

### Empowering Youth Esteem (E.Y.E.)



*“To encourage and empower our peers to make healthy life choices.”*

That is the mission of E.Y.E., a program in which teens play a huge role in helping to educate their peers about abstinence. E.Y.E groups meet in both Boise and Mountain Home. Members of E.Y.E. range in age from 14 to 20, and are involved in a variety of activities that promote healthy life options. In 2002 the group wrote, directed and produced a video

on adolescent pregnancy that is now used in high school presentations throughout Ada and Elmore Counties. The project is a part of the Central District Health Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program.

### Tobacco Cessation

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death in the United States. Each year, more than 450,000 people die in the US from smoking-related causes. Through funding provided by the Idaho Legislature from the Tobacco Millennium Fund, CDHD provides cessation classes serving three target populations in our region: teens, pregnant women, and adults. Classes are either five or six sessions in length and are provided by community partners and health department staff. All classes are free. A new website — [idaho.quitnet.com](http://idaho.quitnet.com) – was launched in 2002 to assist smokers with their cessation efforts.



### Tobacco Prevention

The CDHD works with businesses to develop smoke-free policies to encourage clean indoor air and the absence of second hand smoke for employees. Additionally, our staff also work with schools to ensure smoke-free campuses. Three high school-based teen coalitions from Meridian, Mountain Home, and Eagle High Schools partner with CDHD to do counter-marketing against tobacco sales and marketing. In 2002 there were 47 teen-oriented tobacco prevention events held with an estimated 14,900 participants





## School-Based Oral Health Program

The CDHD school-based oral health program provides low-income school children with a variety of dental services to ensure good oral health.

- **The Fluoride Mouth Rinse Program** operates in 22 Elementary schools in Ada, Boise Elmore and Valley counties, through funding provided by the Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.
- **McCall Clinic** – School based dental clinic at McCall Elementary School provides preventive dental services (screenings, cleanings, sealants, fluoride applications) to Medicaid eligible children. Funding provided by the Special Project grant from the Bureau of Health Promotion (BHP), Department of Health & Welfare.
- **Meridian Smile Clinic** – Launched in November 2002, this school based dental clinic at Meridian Elementary School provides preventive dental services (screenings, cleanings, sealants, fluoride applications) to Medicaid eligible children. The clinic depends on local dentists to accept referral for children who need additional services. Funded through a Special Project grant from BHP and a grant from Idaho Community Foundation.
- **Sealant project** - Since 2000, every year during February, CDHD promotes National Children's Dental Health Month by offering free dental sealants to students in the second grade. Funding provided by the Special Project grant from BHP



## PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*The Central District Health Department's E.Y.E. (Empowering Youth Esteem) teen program follows a strategy known by health educators for decades, and that is, teens teaching teens. Peer education is often the most effective means of reaching young people. So, in 2002, E.Y.E. teen groups in Boise and Mt. Home got together and produced a videotape that uses teen interviews to discuss the issues of sex, pregnancy, drugs and alcohol and abstinence. The project took about 4 months to complete and the result was a videotape that has been requested by high schools throughout Ada and Elmore counties and has been seen by more than 500 students. The video provides honest messages about the tough issues facing teenagers, and has helped hundreds know more about how to plan and prepare for the future, as well as protect themselves against unwanted pregnancy*

## 2002 at glance – Office of Community Health Promotion & Education

Cholesterol screenings	3,113	□
Adult tobacco cessation participants	429	
Teen tobacco cessation participants	91	
Teens reached by tobacco education	14,900	
Child car seats distributed	613	
Bike Helmets distributed	965	
Fluoride rinse program participants	5,488	
Child dental exams	635	
Cleanings (prophylactic)	635	
Dental Sealants	603	

## Office of Health Services for Seniors

*One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not dined well. - Virginia Woolf*

### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*When Meals on Wheels driver Peggy Marshall knocked on James Shaw's front door she knew that something was not right. "James didn't answer like he usually does, so I tried the door and found it unlocked. The room was really warm and James was sound asleep in the living room. It took me about 5 minutes to rouse him and when he woke up he was groggy and didn't recognize me or understand me." The next day when Peggy delivered his meal, James told her a repairman had checked the furnace and found that it was leaking carbon monoxide. If it hadn't been for Peggy's scheduled meal delivery, the outcome for James might have been different.*

### 2002 at a Glance Health Services for Seniors

Home meals provided –	106,593
Congregate meals –	80,526

#### Funds raised through special events:

Culinary Walk-About-	\$9,000
Golf Tournament -	\$6,800
Direct Mail -	\$5,000



The Meals On Wheels (MOW) program of Ada and Elmore County delivers more than 470 meals each day, Monday through Friday, to homebound senior citizens who are unable to drive and have no one to help them. That's over 100,000 meals a year! In addition, MOW serves more than 80,000 congregate meals at area senior centers. For many of these seniors, this meal might be the only one they eat that day.

Most of the meals are delivered by volunteers. In 2002 we expanded volunteer routes, bringing the total to 15. Three new corporate sponsors also signed on to help us deliver meals. These were: Boise Parks & Recreation, Regence Blue Shield and Guardian Home Care. Micron employees, who have been volunteering with us for the past three years, added three new weekly routes in 2002.

In 2002 we partnered with the Idaho Statesman to deliver free newspapers to our customers Monday through Friday, thanks to Idaho Statesman subscribers who donated their newspaper to the MOW program while they went out of town on vacation. The Idaho Statesman also raised more than \$2,600 in direct donations from its subscribers for MOW programs.



A number of grants in 2002 helped MOW keep its equipment up to date:

- The Idaho Community Foundation donated \$700 to help purchase a new upright freezer at the Meridian Senior Center;
- The City of Boise Community Development Block Grant gave \$16,000 to replace a convection oven and dishwasher at the Boise Senior Center;
- US Bank donated \$2,000 toward a new vegetable steamer for the Mountain Home Senior Center;
- Trus Joist/Weyerhaeuser gave \$3,000 to purchase new serving containers for Meals On Wheels.
- A \$1,000 grant from the Fred Meyer Foundation enabled us to provide a Christmas Day meal to 100 senior citizens.

Meals on Wheels Fundraising events for 2002 included:

- 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Culinary Walk-about - a partnership with the Treasure Valley Chefs Association, it raised over \$9,000
- 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Meals on Wheels Golf Tournament - 116 golfers participated in the event to raise \$6,800
- The Annual Direct Mail campaign letter and Meal Times Newsletter - together they raised close to \$5,000.

# 8 PREPARE

## Reproductive Health Services

*Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. – World Health Organization*

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention characterizes Family Planning as “One of the Ten Great Public Health Achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century”

Sexual and reproductive health is an essential component of the overall health of our citizens. The Reproductive Health Program offers a broad range of services to men and women in addition to family planning options. Among these services are sexually transmitted infection detection, treatment and counseling; pregnancy risk reduction; and breast, cervical, colon and testicular cancer screening.

In 2002, 7,913 patients visited our offices for a total of 13,533 visits. More than a third of these clients (40 percent) received services at no cost based on their income and family size. Another 39 percent were eligible for a discounted fee.

Faced with increased costs and decreased funding in 2002, Reproductive Health Coordinators from the seven Public Health Districts collaborated to develop statewide cost-saving programs. These included new universal history and physical forms, consents for treatment and care, educational brochures, and criteria for using new screening tests. Districts also pooled language translation services, and developed new guidelines for laboratory testing based on Idaho prevalence and incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections. This collaboration has resulted in considerable cost savings, and has become a model for other health department programs as they evaluate their operations and service delivery.



### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*Helping high-risk pregnant women plan and prepare for the birth of their baby and protect both of them through good prenatal care is the goal of the Pregnancy Risk Reduction Program (PRRP). When a woman comes to CDHD for a pregnancy test, we start her off with early risk identification and risk reduction education, and we determine whether she is eligible to receive Medicaid assistance. Next, a temporary medical card is provided to eligible women and a prenatal care appointment is made with a private physician. This assistance and referral service helps get a woman's pregnancy off to a good healthy start from the beginning. The program continues with monthly risk reduction visits throughout the pregnancy for Medicaid eligible clients who receive prenatal care through Family Practice Medical Center. Because PRRP staff see high-risk women from early in their pregnancy, we have the opportunity to make an impact in the quality and continuum of care they receive.*

#### 2002 at a glance - Reproductive Health

Reproductive health client visits	7,913
Pregnancy tests	2,580
STD tests (Includes chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis)	6,579
HIV Tests	647
People reached through educational outreach presentations	3,861

# PLAN



## Immunizations

*Health is not valued till sickness comes. - Thomas Fuller, 17th Century British Physician*

### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

*Vaccines are one of history's most successful and cost-effective public health tools for preventing serious disease and death. Diseases that were once common-place, such as polio, measles, mumps, diphtheria, and rubella, are now only distant memories for most Americans. Today, there are few reminders of the suffering, disabilities, and premature deaths caused by diseases that are now preventable with vaccines. But, while progress has been made in immunization rates for children younger than two years old, there is still much work to be done. Vaccines not only save lives, they save money. Infant immunization is a simple and inexpensive way to protect children from 11 potentially deadly infectious diseases. A decision to vaccinate a child is a decision to not only protect that individual child, but to protect the community as well.*

#### 2002 At a Glance - Immunizations

Childhood immunizations	31,000
Adult immunizations (Includes international travel immunizations)	18,000

The term vaccine comes from the word *vacca*, meaning cow. It was coined in 1798 by Dr. Edward Jenner, who discovered that by injecting a person with the harmless cowpox virus, they could be immunized against its deadlier viral cousin, smallpox.

Today, more than two hundred years later, Central District Health Department nurses continue to provide quality low-cost immunizations to prevent a variety of diseases and protect the public's health.

In 2002, District 4 health staff celebrated National Infant Immunization Week in April, and National Immunization Awareness Month in August. We also were a partner in the GIFT (Get Immunized Free on Tuesday) program and held clinics on the first Tuesday of each month in conjunction with St. Alphonsus and St. Luke's Regional Medical Centers, and Success by Six. During these three events, CDHD nurses provided free immunizations to about 1,000 kids, birth to 18 years of age.

Improving District 4 provider education and participation in the Idaho's Immunization Reminder Information System (IRIS) was a primary focus in 2002. IRIS is a computerized system that helps a parent remember when their child's immunization is due. More than 90 percent of all district children under age 6 are currently enrolled in IRIS. A complete transition from the former CDHD registry to IRIS was made during 2002. From July 2001 to June 2002, 85 new District 4 medical providers were enrolled in IRIS.

Immunization coverage in childcare facilities remains a high priority. During 2002, \$15,000 in additional funding from the Idaho Immunization Program was dedicated to improving vaccination coverage in daycare. Of this, \$8500 was awarded to facilities that had complete immunization records for all enrolled children. The awards were granted following a successful immunization assessment visit. The remaining monies purchased educational materials to assist childcare providers in the care of children.



10 PROTECT



## CDHD Program Teams Providing Health Services in District 4

### Division of Environmental Health Services

Food Safety, Childcare Inspections, Sewage and Solid Waste, Pools, Foodborne Illness Epidemiology, Water Quality, and Land Development

### Division of Family Health Services

Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC), Child Safety and Health, Reproductive Health/Family Planning, Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics, HIV Counseling & Testing, Maternal and Child Health, Immunizations, Infant/Toddler Programs and Nutrition Counseling

### Office of Health Services for Seniors

Senior Nutrition Program including Congregate Meals, Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels), and Community Volunteer Program

### Office of Information Systems

Information Systems, Graphic Arts, Telecommunications, Applications Support and Training, and Web Site

### Office of Public Information

Crisis & Risk Communications, Media Relations, Publications, Public Information Strategies & Programs

### Office of Epidemiology & Surveillance

Strategic Planning, Public Relations, Communicable Disease Epidemiology, Disease Surveillance, GIS, Tuberculosis Control, Refugee Program, HIV/STD Epidemiology and partner notification, Safety Net for AIDS Program (SNAP),

### Office of Community Health Promotion & Education

Dental Screening, Diabetes Awareness, Child Car Seat Safety, Treasure Valley Safe Kids Program, Cancer and Injury Prevention, Tobacco Prevention Education, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, and Cholesterol Education

### Division of Administrative Support Services

Financial Management, Purchasing, Contract Management, Boise-McCall-Mountain Home Buildings, State Vehicles, Human Resources

### Office of Public Health Preparedness

Preparedness Planning, Readiness Assessment, Disease Surveillance and Epidemiology, Health Alert Network, Information Technology, Risk Communication

## CDHD Administrative Team

*Director ( 327-8502 )*

*Administrative Support Services ( 327-8508 )*

*Human Resources ( 327-8503 )*

*Management Assistant ( 327-8502 )*

*Environmental Health Services ( 327-8520 )*

*- Food Safety Programs ( 327-8532 )*

*- Land Development ( 327-8522 )*

*Family Health Services ( 327-8580 )*

*- Reproductive Health ( 327-8618 )*

*- Women, Infants, Children - WIC ( 327-8545 )*

*- Immunizations, Maternal & Child Health ( 327-8524 )*

*Information Systems ( 327-8515 )*

*Office of Epidemiology & Surveillance ( 327-8506 )*

*Health Services for Seniors ( 327-8544 )*

*Office of Community Health Promotion & Education ( 327-8546 )*

*Public Information ( 327-8639 )*

*Office of Public Health Preparedness ( 327-8577 )*

Kathy Holley, R.N., B.S.

Meghan Calaway, C.P.A.

Janet Peck, B.B.A.

Kathy Hansen

Tom Turco, M.S., E.H.S.

Tom Schmalz, E.H.S.

Marty Jones, E.H.S.

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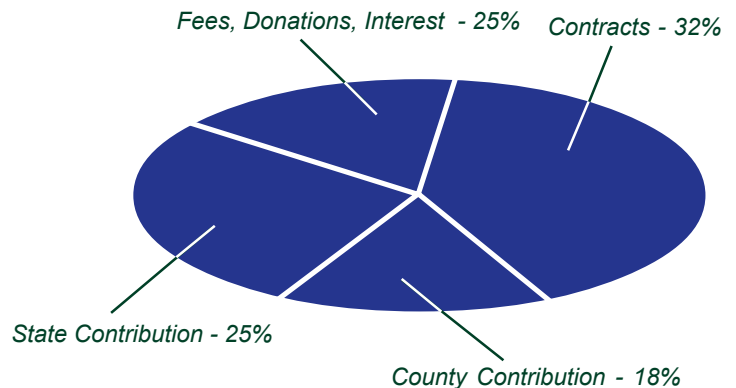
## FY 02 Financial Information

Idaho has a unique system for delivering public health services to its residents. Seven independent public health districts cover all of Idaho's 44 counties. Multiple funding sources ensure all residents are offered preventive public health services, no matter how small or large their county population. As an independent government entity, Central District Health Department must maintain its own cash flow. The FY02 revenue and expense data, a report of our cash on hand and long term debt obligation, are listed below:

### PLANPREPAREPROTECT

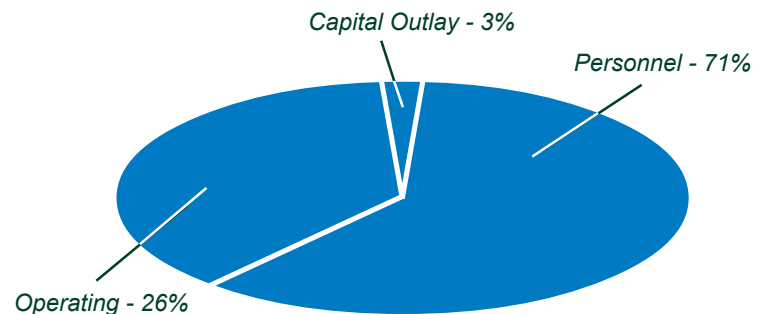
#### 2002 Revenue

Contracts	2,768,631
State Contribution	2,168,569
Fees, Donations, Interest	2,149,985
County Contribution	1,521,152
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 8,608,337</b>



#### 2002 Expenditures

Personnel	5,951,099
Operating	2,140,015
Capital Outlay	269,661
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,360,775</b>



#### Long Term Debt Obligations

CDHD owns 3 buildings in Boise, Mountain Home and McCall. Only the Boise office has a mortgage.

• As of 6/30/02      \$125,174

#### Cash on Hand

Beginning Balance (7-1-01)	861,886
Plus: Cash Receipts	8,571,388
Less: Uses of funds	<u>(8,438,510)</u>
Ending Balance (6-30-02)	994,764
Less: Cash necessary for operating (400,000)	
Encumbrances / Receivables	<u>75,869</u>
Ending unrestricted cash	<b>\$670,633</b>

#### Ending Unrestricted Cash Designated As Follows:

Building Fund	338,133
Capital Projects FY02	<u>332,500</u>
	<b>\$670,633</b>

## A Day in the Life of Public Health

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The morning sun wakes you and you know it's going to be another beautiful Idaho day. As you finish your morning shower, taking for granted the safety of the water, you hear your son laughing as he gets ready to go to the childcare center. Public health helped assure that he is a healthy baby, thanks to immunizations that ward off diseases that used to be deadly.

As you leave for work you buckle your seatbelts. It is a habit now, thanks to public health educational messages that have greatly reduced automobile-related deaths in this country.

The childcare director welcomes your son. You feel safe leaving your child here because the staff has been trained in the public health measures necessary to run a safe, healthy facility. They follow proper handwashing and childcare techniques to avoid unnecessary infectious disease outbreaks. The facility is inspected routinely by public health staff who monitor childcare sites for unsafe products and proper hygiene.

Heading to work, you stop and pick up a sandwich at your favorite fast food restaurant. You know that the quality of the food is good because local health inspectors regularly inspect restaurants, ensuring that health standards have been met.

Work is relatively stress free, and you are feeling good because you have started a lunchtime walking program with five of your colleagues. The exercise increases aerobic fitness and helps decrease your stress level. Public health studies have shown the positive effects of avoiding or lessening the risks of chronic disease by exercising routinely.

You are also happy because your business is a "smoke free" work environment. It has become clear through years of research that smoking has definite links to cancer and other chronic diseases. Public health has been encouraging people and organizations to give up smoking to improve the overall quality of life.

At the end of the day you pick up your son and stop at the local swimming pool before going home. You watch as he proudly shows you how well he can swim underwater. You feel confident that the water is safe, thanks to public health inspectors who evaluate and monitor the cleanliness of public recreational areas such as pools and water parks.

The sun begins to set, casting a golden glow across the sky and the two of you head home. After dinner, you turn on the news and see a story about an injury prevention project. A local public health professional points out the positive outcomes that are being seen as a result of the community's prevention efforts, and highlights some injury prevention efforts that can be applied in the home.

As you drift off to sleep, you know that your family is safe and healthy and realize that public health services have touched nearly every aspect of your daily lives.



Adapted from "A Day in the Life Of Public Health"

From Colorado's Public Health Week 1993 celebration and Los Angeles County's Public Health Week celebration 1994



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